

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the Record. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Stuart, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolution, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

Senate concurrent resolution 25.

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring): That the Clerk of the House of Representatives be instructed to the enrollment of the bill (H. R. 24623) making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other purposes, to strike out all of the second paragraph of Senate amendments 511, 512, 513, and 514, as agreed to in conference and concurred in by the two Houses, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"All cases pending and undisposed of in said Commerce Court are hereby transferred to and shall be deemed pending in the district court of any of the judicial districts within which the original cause of action brought before the Interstate Commerce Commission arose, such district to be designated by the complainant; and the venue of all suits and proceedings hereafter brought to enforce, set aside, annul, or modify any order of the Interstate Commerce Commission shall be in any of the judicial districts within which the original cause of action brought before the commission arose."

RADIO COMMUNICATION.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I desire to call up the bill S. 6412 for consideration.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri calls up the bill of which the Clerk will read the title.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 6412) to regulate radio communication.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the bill be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent to dispense with the reading of the bill.

Mr. MANN. Of course the bill will have to be read at some time. Why does not the gentleman ask to have the bill read under the five-minute rule, so that amendments can be offered section by section?

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I will modify my request and ask unanimous consent that the bill may be read under the five-minute rule.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent to read this bill under the five-minute rule. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read and Members will understand that this bill is now being read for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That a person, company, or corporation within the jurisdiction of the United States shall not use or operate any apparatus for radio communication by means of commercial interference among the several States, or with foreign nations, or upon any vessel of the United States engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, or for the receipt or transmission of radiograms or signals the effect of which extends beyond the exclusive jurisdiction of the State or Territory in which the same are made, or where interference would be caused thereby with the receipt of messages or signals from beyond the jurisdiction of the said State or Territory, except under and in accordance with a license; revocable for cause, in that behalf granted by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor upon application therefor; but nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to the transmission and exchange of radiograms or signals between points situated in the same State; *Provided,* That the effect thereof shall not extend beyond the jurisdiction of the said State or interfere with the reception of radiograms or signals from beyond said jurisdiction; and a license shall not be required for the transmission or exchange of radiograms or signals by or on behalf of the Government of the United States, but every Government station on land or sea shall have special call letters designated and published in the list of radio stations of the United States by the Department of Commerce and Labor. Any person, company, or corporation that shall use or operate any apparatus for radio communication in violation of this section, or knowingly aid or abet another person, company, or corporation in so doing, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500, and the apparatus or device so unlawfully used and operated may be adjudged forfeited to the United States.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment:

On page 1, line 8, strike out the words "receipt or."

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend, page 1, line 8, by striking out the words "receipt or."

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of the amendment is to meet the objections urged against the bill by the experimenters and those who are engaged as amateurs in this art. Many of these stations are equipped to receive messages, but are not equipped to transmit messages. They claim that if

their stations are only equipped to receive messages they can not interfere with the transmission of messages, and hence there is no occasion for their having a license from the Government. We have conceded that contention and will relieve these stations equipped alone for the purpose of receiving radio communications from taking out a license as provided by section 1.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I move to amend, page 1, line 9, before the word "signals," by inserting the word "radio."

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend, page 1, line 9, by inserting before the word "signals" the word "radio."

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I do not know whether the amendment should be adopted or not, but I want a statement from the gentleman in charge of the bill whether it is intended that these signals mentioned in the bill mean radio signals or any signals which might be entirely apart from wireless signals.

Mr. ALEXANDER. The only reason for using the word "radio" or "signals" is that heretofore distress signals or messages have been denominated signals, and hence that language, I think, is used throughout the bill to differentiate between the messages and the signals.

Mr. MANN. But these signals, as the gentleman understands, refer to radio signals. Of course, while the bill is entitled "A bill to regulate radio communication," the title of the bill does not necessarily control, and when you say radiogram and then, in the alternative, signals, I want it clearly stated by the gentleman in charge that that does not mean signals such as wigwagging or a thousand other ways of making signals, but only is intended to cover radio signals.

Mr. ALEXANDER. That is correct.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the amendment.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois withdraws his amendment.

Mr. BURKE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the word "exclusive" in line 10, page 1.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Sec. 2. That every such license shall be in such form as the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall determine, and shall contain the restrictions, pursuant to this act, on and subject to which the license is granted; that every such license shall be issued only to citizens of the United States or to a company incorporated under the laws of some State of the United States, and shall specify the ownership and location of the station in which said apparatus shall be used and other particulars for its identification and to enable its range to be estimated; shall state the purpose of the station, and, in case of a station in actual operation at the date of passage of this act, shall contain the statement that satisfactory proof has been furnished that it was actually operating on the above-mentioned date; shall state the wave length or the wave lengths authorized for use by the station for the prevention of interference and the hours for which the station is licensed for work; and shall not be construed to authorize the use of any apparatus for radio communication in any other station than that specified. Every such license shall be subject to the regulations contained herein and such regulations as may be established from time to time by authority of this act or subsequent acts and treaties of the United States. Every such license shall provide that the President of the United States in time of war or public peril may cause the closing of any station for radio communication and the removal therefrom of all radio apparatus, or may authorize the use or control of any such station or apparatus by any department of the Government, upon just compensation to the owners.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I move to amend, in line 5, page 3, by inserting after the words "United States" the words "or Porto Rico."

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend, page 3, line 5, by inserting after the words "United States" the words "or Porto Rico."

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Sims). The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I also offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend, page 3, line 6, by inserting after the word "State" the words "or Territory."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I also offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend, page 3, line 7, by inserting after the words "United States" the words "or Porto Rico."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I move to amend, page 3, commencing in line 5, by striking out the following language:

Shall be issued only to citizens of the United States or to a company incorporated under the laws of some State of the United States—

with the amendments which have already been agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend, page 3, by striking out all of line 5 after the word "license," all of line 6 and line 7, up to and including the word "and" where it appears the first time, together with the amendments already adopted to this section.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, this bill, which was prepared, I suppose, by the Commissioner of Navigation, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and various other officials of the Government, as originally prepared and passed by the Senate would not have authorized a citizen of Porto Rico to have a license for a radio station issued to him in Porto Rico, and would not have authorized one there without a license; would not have authorized a radio station in the Philippine Islands except as issued to a citizen of the United States, and would not have authorized a radio station in Alaska except as issued to some citizen who was not a citizen of Alaska. The gentleman in charge of the bill has very kindly corrected a portion of these words, and intends to correct the one with reference to the Philippines. I only call attention to this in order to call attention to the fact that in the preparation of a bill in this regard the gentlemen who prepared it did not use very great care. The provision of the bill as it stands requires that the license for a radio station shall only be issued to a citizen of the United States or to a company incorporated under the laws of some State or Territory of the United States. I have heard no good reason given for that restriction. In time of war the President is authorized to seize all of these stations in any event. We may as well say that no railroad in the United States should be allowed to operate unless it is owned by a citizen of the United States, and so forth. It makes a difference on the borders of Canada. We want permission over there to operate radio stations. Why should we say they should not have permission here?

Mr. ALEXANDER. Does the gentleman want an answer to that?

Mr. MANN. Certainly. I want to know any good reason.

Mr. ALEXANDER. The reason for this provision, and I think it is a wise one, is that these stations erected on American soil should be owned or controlled only by American citizens or corporations incorporated under the laws of the United States.

Mr. MANN. Oh, no; it does not allow a corporation incorporated under the laws of the United States to operate.

Mr. ALEXANDER. It says that a license shall be issued only to citizens of the United States or to a company incorporated under the laws of some State or of the United States.

Mr. MANN. Oh, no; not some State or, but some State of, the United States. A company incorporated in the District of Columbia can not operate a radio station.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I think the gentleman's criticism of the language there is well taken, but it can very easily be modified by amendment.

Mr. CULLOP. Mr. Speaker, I do not think the gentleman's position in the matter is well taken. It provides that a company must be incorporated under the laws of some State, but it does not require that it shall be incorporated under the laws of the States where the station is located.

Mr. MANN. No one said that it did.

Mr. CULLOP. I understood the gentleman from Illinois to say that in the District of Columbia there could not be a station.

Mr. MANN. The District of Columbia is not a State.

Mr. CULLOP. It could have a station which was organized under the laws of some other State.

Mr. MANN. What I said was that a corporation of the District of Columbia could not obtain a license.

Mr. ALEXANDER. I think that is correct under the language of the bill.

Mr. CULLOP. That is correct.

Mr. ALEXANDER. That could be fixed by inserting language to the effect that it shall be issued to a corporation organized under the laws of some State or Territory or of the United States. By inserting "or" before "United States" would remedy it.

Mr. MANN. What is the real need, when we are seeking in this world to obtain close interchange between nations and peoples, to enlarge commerce and make the ocean narrower, of saying that so far as commerce is concerned we will not permit foreigners to come on our shores? We do not want them to say that we shall not go on their shores, and this bill itself provides that in time of danger or war the President can seize every radio station and close it up if he desires. What good is there in saying that a foreign company or a foreign citizen can not be permitted to own a radio station or to operate a radio instrument?

Mr. CULLOP. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MANN. Certainly.

Mr. CULLOP. If we insert the word "or" after the word "State" in line 6, will not that meet the objection—"under the laws of some State or of the United States"? That would let in the District of Columbia.

Mr. MANN. But there has already been an amendment inserted there of the words "or Territory," so that that would not be sufficient. That part of it is easily remedied. I made that as a superficial criticism. It is not so important as the rest. The main proposition is whether we are to take the narrow position that in commerce we want to go abroad, but will not permit people from abroad to come to our shores. A radio instrument is necessarily operated to transmit messages a long distance over water or land. We say that they can not operate a radio station in the United States, from the United States to Cuba, unless there be a license to a citizen of the United States in the United States, and if Cuba says the same thing the same company can not send and receive a radiogram at all.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I think this is a meritorious proposition. I do not believe that we should permit citizens of foreign countries to come in here and erect radio stations. I think they should be under the control and ownership of citizens of the United States, or of corporations organized under the laws of the United States, or of some State or Territory. The gentleman says there is a provision in this bill that the Government may take over these stations in time of war. He is correct in that. The bill does provide that the Government may take over these stations in time of war, and exercise absolute control over them, and it can be readily seen that if these stations belonged to foreign governments or citizens of foreign countries it might, and doubtless would, lead to serious complications in the event of war, and I do not know of any other country that extends to us the privilege of erecting radio stations on their soil. Great Britain is erecting radio stations on her own soil, and is retaining absolute control of them, and I think the same is true of Germany; and I think it is a wise national policy that we should retain the control of these stations by limiting the issue of licenses to erect stations to citizens of the United States, or of her Territories, or of Porto Rico.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the adoption of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois.

The question was taken, and the Chair announced the yeas seemed to have it.

On a division (demanded by Mr. MANN), there were—ayes 15, yeas 40.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. CULLOP. Mr. Speaker, I move, in line 6, after the word "State," to insert the words "Territory or."

Mr. ALEXANDER. I will call the attention of the gentleman to the fact that the word "Territory" has already been placed in the bill by an amendment.

Mr. CULLOP. Then, Mr. Speaker, I suggest that, after the word "Territory" in the bill as amended, there be inserted the word "or."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

After the word "Territory" insert the word "or."

Mr. HARRY. Before offering that amendment, will the gentleman let me make a suggestion which I think will improve this phraseology? Instead of the amendment of the word "or," offered by the gentleman, in line 6, I believe it would read better to say "to a company incorporated under the laws of the United States or of some State or Territory thereof."

Mr. CULLOP. The other, I think, is equally as good. That it will read, then, "under the laws of some State, Territory, or of the United States."

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to. Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word. I would like to ask the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. ALEXANDER] if, in line 24, page 3, after the word "peril," we should not add the words "or disaster." The purpose of the bill is to prevent interference in radio communication, and I think it is very largely the result of the disaster. Now, in line 23, the paragraph reads:

Every such license shall provide that the President of the United States, in time of war or public peril, may cause the closing of any station for radio communication, etc.

That would seem to imply that this measure was intended only to enable the President to close up the stations in time of war or in the event of peril due to the interference of some foreign nation. The President should also have authority to close radio stations which interfere with messages transmitted as a result of some disaster at sea, as in the case of the Titanic.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Well, I do not see that the language is material, but I do not object to the amendment.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment. The Clerk read as follows:

Amend, page 3, line 24, after the word "peril," by inserting the words "or disaster."

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to. The Clerk read as follows:

Sec. 3. That every such apparatus shall at all times when in use and operation as aforesaid be in charge or under the supervision of a person or persons licensed for that purpose by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. Every person so licensed for the operation of any radio apparatus on shore shall be a citizen of the United States. Every person so licensed who in the operation of any radio apparatus shall fail to observe and obey regulations contained in or made pursuant to this act or subsequent acts or treaties of the United States, or any one of them, in addition to the punishments and penalties herein prescribed, upon conviction shall suffer the suspension of the said license, and the same shall not be renewed for a period of one year from and after the date of his conviction of any such failure. It shall be unlawful to employ any unlicensed person or for any unlicensed person to serve in charge of the use and operation of such apparatus, and any person violating this provision shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$100 or imprisonment for not more than two months, or both, in the discretion of the court, for each and every such offense: *Provided*, That in case of emergency the Secretary of Commerce and Labor may authorize a collector of customs to issue a temporary permit, in lieu of a license, to the operator on a vessel subject to the radio ship act of June 10, 1910.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer three amendments which have been suggested by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN]. We agree that they are meritorious amendments, and should be agreed to. The first is on page 4, line 8, beginning with the word "every," down to and including the word "States," in line 9. It now reads:

Every person so licensed for the operation of any radio apparatus on shore shall be a citizen of the United States.

The amendment, I say, was suggested by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN].

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend, page 4, lines 8, 9, and 10, by striking out, beginning with the word "every," in line 8, down to and including the word "States," in line 10.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I offer another amendment. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend, page 4, line 14, by inserting after the word "them" the words "or who shall fail to perform or enforce obedience thereto by an unlicensed person while serving under his supervision."

Mr. ALEXANDER. That amendment was also suggested by the gentleman from Illinois and agreed to by the committee.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALEXANDER. I also offer the following amendment. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 4, lines 15 and 16, substitute for the words "upon conviction shall the word "may" and strike out the word "and" at the end of line 16. Lines 17 and 18, substitute the words "for a period to be fixed by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, not exceeding one year,"

for the words "the same shall not be renewed for a period of one year from and after the date of his conviction of any such failure." Line 20, after the word "charge," insert the words "or in supervision."

Mr. MURRAY. May I ask to have the amended section reported as it would read if the amendment is adopted? Simply that sentence; I do not care to have the whole section read again.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Clerk will report the part of the section as amended.

Mr. ALEXANDER. It may be difficult for the Clerk to put the language together, and I have it here and I will read it:

or any one of them, or who shall fail to perform or enforce obedience thereto by an unlicensed person while serving under his supervision. In addition to the punishments and penalties herein prescribed may suffer the suspension of the said license for a period to be fixed by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, not exceeding one year. It shall be unlawful to employ any unlicensed person or for any unlicensed person to serve in charge or in supervision of the use and operation of such apparatus.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. ALEXANDER].

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Sec. 4. That for the purpose of preventing or minimizing interference with communication between stations in which such apparatus is operated, to facilitate radio communication, and to further the prompt receipt of distress signals, said private and commercial stations shall be subject to the regulations of this section. These regulations shall be enforced by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor through the collectors of customs and other officers of the Government as other regulations herein provided for.

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor may, in his discretion, waive the provisions of any or all of these regulations when no interference of the character above mentioned can ensue.

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor may grant special temporary licenses to stations actually engaged in conducting experiments for the development of the science of radio communication, or the apparatus pertaining thereto, to carry on special tests, using any amount of power or wave lengths, at such hours and under such conditions as will insure the least interference with the sending or receipt of commercial or Government radiograms, of distress signals and radiograms, or with the work of other stations.

In these regulations the naval and military stations shall be understood to be stations on land.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I do not know just where the Clerk is reading. I thought the gentleman was going to offer an amendment on page 6, line 14. Where is the Clerk reading?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. That section has not yet been finished.

Mr. MANN. There are many paragraphs in that section. Are they to be read as a full section?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The whole section has not been read.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I suggest that section 4 be read by paragraphs.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. And amendments offered?

Mr. ALEXANDER. Yes; by paragraphs.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, that will be done.

The Clerk read as follows:

REGULATIONS.

NORMAL WAVE LENGTH.

First. Every station shall be required to designate a certain definite wave length as the normal sending and receiving wave length of the station. This wave length shall not exceed 600 meters or it shall exceed 1,600 meters. Every coastal station open to general public service shall at all times be ready to receive messages of such wave lengths as are required by the Berlin convention.

OTHER WAVE LENGTHS.

Second. In addition to the normal sending wave length all stations, except as provided hereinafter in these regulations, may use other sending wave lengths: *Provided*, That they do not exceed 600 meters or that they do exceed 1,600 meters: *Provided further*, That the character of the waves emitted conforms to the requirements of regulations third and fourth following.

USE OF A "PURE WAVE."

Third. At all stations if the sending apparatus, to be referred to hereinafter as the "transmitter," is of such a character that the energy is radiated in two or more wave lengths, more or less sharply defined, as indicated by a sensitive wave meter, the energy in no one of the lesser waves shall exceed 10 per cent of that in the greatest.

USE OF A "SHARP WAVE."

Fourth. At all stations the logarithmic decrement per complete oscillation in the wave trains emitted by the transmitter shall not exceed two-tenths, except when sending distress signals or signals and messages relating thereto.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer the following amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Missouri offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 6, line 11, add at the end of regulation first:
"Every ship station, except as hereinafter provided, and every coast station open to the general public service shall be prepared to use two sounding wave lengths, one of 300 meters and one of 600 meters, as required by the international convention in force."

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, the international convention held at Berne prescribed a wave length of 300 meters. The recent convention held in London prescribes 300 and 600 meters, and this amendment is to conform to the regulation adopted at that convention.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. ALEXANDER].

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. AYRES. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment:

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York [Mr. AYRES] offers the following amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 6, as a proviso to the first regulation as amended, add the following:

"Provided, That the Secretary of Commerce and Labor may, in his discretion, change the limit of wave length reservation made by regulations 1 and 2 to accord with any international agreement to which the United States is a party."

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, where does that amendment come in?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. On page 6, as a proviso to the first regulation as amended by the amendment offered by the chairman of the committee, Mr. ALEXANDER.

Mr. ALEXANDER. The purpose of the amendment, I will explain to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN], is to authorize the Secretary of Commerce and Labor hereafter to change this regulation, if the regulations as to wave lengths are hereafter changed by the International Convention, without compelling other legislation by Congress. For instance, if they change the wave length, he may change the regulation to conform to the international agreement.

Mr. BURKE of Pennsylvania. The amendment, I think, is in the present tense, however. I suggest that it be made to conform to future requirements.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask the Clerk to read the amendment again.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment will be read again by the Clerk.

The amendment was again read.

Mr. MANN. That is right. I think that covers it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. AYRES].

Mr. MURRAY. May I ask the gentleman, before that amendment is voted on, as to the language of the first proviso and the second regulation at line 18, on page 6?

Mr. ALEXANDER. We have not gotten to that yet in the way of amendments.

Mr. MURRAY. I know; but I am afraid we will pass that if we do not attend to it now. It reads:

"Provided, That they do not exceed 600 meters or that they do exceed 1,600 meters."

Mr. ALEXANDER. The Berlin convention has provided that wave lengths shall be reserved up to and including 600 meters for ships. From 600 meters to 1,600 meters they are reserved by all the nations which are parties to the agreement for the use of their Governments. Wave lengths in excess of 1,600 meters as well as those up to 600 meters may be used for commercial purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. AYRES].

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. STEPHENS of California. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. STEPHENS].

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend, line 11, page 5, by striking out the final "d" in the word "provided."

Mr. ALEXANDER. Where is that amendment?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Line 14, page 5.

Mr. MANN. What is the object in that?

Mr. STEPHENS of California. I do not think it reads right in the bill. It should read "provide" instead of "provided."

Mr. MANN. It says, "other regulations herein provided for." Many regulations are provided for.

Mr. STEPHENS of California. All right. I withdraw the amendment, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California withdraws his amendment. The clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

USE OF "STANDARD DISTRESS WAVE."

Fifth. For the purpose of sending signals of distress every station on shipboard shall be so adjusted, except on vessels of small tonnage unable to have plants insuring that wave length, as to permit these signals to be sent with a wave length of approximately 300 meters.

Mr. BURLISON. I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record, for the purpose of placing in the Record some notable speeches delivered at Seagirt yesterday.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the Record. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Missouri offers an amendment which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 7, line 10, substitute the following for the fifth regulation:

"Fifth. Every station on shipboard shall be prepared to send distress calls on the normal wave length designated by the international convention in force, except on vessels of small tonnage unable to have plants insuring that wave length."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

INTERCOMMUNICATION.

Eleventh. Each shore station open to general public service between the coast and vessels at sea shall be bound to exchange radiograms with any similar shore station and with any ship station without distinction of the radio systems adopted by such stations, respectively, and each station on shipboard shall be bound to exchange radiograms with any other station on shipboard without distinction of the radio systems adopted by each station, respectively.

Mr. AYRES. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment. The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York [Mr. AYRES] offers an amendment, which the clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 9, after line 4, add the following as a separate paragraph:

"It shall be the duty of each such shore station, during the hours it is in operation, to listen in at intervals of not less than 15 minutes for a period of not less than 2 minutes, with the receiver tuned to receive messages of 300-meter wave lengths."

Mr. MANN. What is the purpose of this? This is an entirely new proposition. Where did this plan come from, that proposes to waste eight minutes in every hour?

Mr. AYRES. Mr. Speaker, the recent London conference, which has just adjourned, has decided to suggest to the signatory nations that they use 10 minutes of each hour for listening in. That regulation has not yet been adopted by the signatory nations, but it doubtless will be. As a matter of fact, the probable reason why no more news has been heard from disasters at sea between the hours of 10 and 12 at night is because it has been the custom of the company which sends messages from Wellfleet to the trans-Atlantic boats to send continuously from 10 to 12. They do not listen in at all during that time, and that is very unsafe, because it practically precludes the possibility of receiving distress signals during that time. It seems to me this is a very important restriction.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

GOVERNMENT STATIONS TO OBSERVE DIVISIONS OF TIME.

Thirteenth. The naval or military stations for which the above-mentioned division of time may be established shall transmit signals or radiograms only during the first 15 minutes of each hour, local standard time, except in case of signals or radiograms relating to vessels in distress, as heretofore provided.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word. The gentleman knows that the House meets to-night. It is quite evident that we can not finish this bill this afternoon. I think there will be some debate on these items that are coming.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Suppose we finish all but the eighteenth regulation.

Mr. MANN. The fifteenth and the eighteenth will take some time. Those that will not take much time will take no more time on some other day.

Mr. ALEXANDER. To the fifteenth there are just two amendments, one suggested by the gentleman from Illinois